

CLAIMS

1. A method of treating thrombocytopenia associated with dengue hemorrhagic fever comprising administering to an individual in need of such treatment an effective amount of Rh antibodies.
- 5 2. The method of claim 1, wherein platelets of said individual have dropped below 100,000 per microL.
3. The method of claim 1, wherein platelets of said individual have dropped below 50,000 per microL.
- 10 4. The method of claim 1, wherein platelets of said individual have dropped below 20,000 per microL.
5. The method of claim 1 wherein the Rh antibodies are administered to said individual by intramuscular or intravenous injection.
6. The method of claim 1 wherein the Rh antibodies are administered to said individual at a dose of between 10 µg to 400 µg per kg body weight of said individual (50 IU to 2000 IU per kg body weight).
- 15 7. The method of claim 6 wherein the Rh antibodies are administered to said individual by intravenous injection at a dosage of about 10 to 200 µg per kg body weight of said individual (50 IU to 1000 IU per kg body weight).
8. The method of claim 6 wherein the Rh antibodies are administered to said individual by intravenous injection at a dosage of greater than about 20 µg per kg body weight of said individual (greater than 100 IU per kg body weight).
- 20 9. The method of claim 6 wherein the Rh antibodies are administered to said individual by intramuscular injection at a dosage of about 20 µg to 400 µg per kg body weight of said individual (100 IU to 2000 IU per kg body weight).
- 25 10. A method of treating thrombocytopenia associated with a microorganism infection comprising administering to an individual in need of such treatment an effective amount of Rh antibodies.
- 30 11. A method of treating thrombocytopenia associated with a microorganism infection selected from the group consisting of Borrelia genus, Rickettsia, Ehrlichiosis agent, Brucella Melitensis, Mycobacterium tuberculosis, Mycoplasma, Shigella, Francisella tularensis, Ebola virus, Lassa virus, T-

lymphotropic virus type I (HTLV-I), SARS virus (Corona virus), Hepatitis C, Tick born encephalitis virus, Swine fever agent (Quillota), Rubella virus, Yellow Fever agents, Japanese encephalitis (JE) virus, Dengue fever virus, Crimean hemorrhagic fever agent, Hantavirus, Enterovirus such as Echovirus 30, Hepatitis A virus (HAV), Herpesvirus 8 (HHV-8), Parvovirus B19 (PVB19), Epstein-Barr virus (EBV), Varicella zoster virus, Hepatitis B virus (HBV), Cytomegalovirus (CMV), Mumps virus, Influenza, Babesiosis agent, Plasmodia vivax (Malaria), Plasmodium falciparum, Leishmaniasis agent comprising administering to an individual in need of such treatment an effective amount of Rh antibodies.

10                   12. The method of claim 11, wherein platelets of said individual have dropped below 100,000 per microL.

                  13. The method of claim 11, wherein platelets of said individual have dropped below 50,000 per microL.

15                   14. The method of claim 11, wherein platelets of said individual have dropped below 20,000 per microL.

                  15. The method of claim 11 wherein the Rh antibodies are administered to said individual by intramuscular or intravenous injection.

20                   16. The method of claim 11 wherein the Rh antibodies are administered to said individual at a dose of between 10 µg to 400 µg per kg body weight of said individual (50 IU to 2000 IU per kg body weight).

                  17. The method of claim 16 wherein the Rh antibodies are administered to said individual by intravenous injection at a dosage of about 10 to 200 µg per kg body weight of said individual (50 IU to 1000 IU per kg body weight).

25                   18. The method of claim 16 wherein the Rh antibodies are administered to said individual by intravenous injection at a dosage of greater than about 20 µg per kg body weight of said individual (greater than 100 IU per kg body weight).

30                   19. The method of claim 16 wherein the Rh antibodies are administered to said individual by intramuscular injection at a dosage of about 20 µg to 400 µg per kg body weight of said individual (100 IU to 2000 IU per kg body weight).

                  20. A method of treating thrombocytopenia associated with a Hepatitis C infection comprising administering to an individual in need of such

treatment an effective amount of Rh antibodies.

21. A method of treating thrombocytopenia associated with a Hepatitis C infection and treatment with alpha interferon comprising administering to an individual in need of such treatment an effective amount of Rh antibodies.

5 22. The method of claim 21, wherein platelets of said individual have dropped below 100,000 per microL.

23. The method of claim 21, wherein platelets of said individual have dropped below 50,000 per microL.

10 24. The method of claim 21, wherein platelets of said individual have dropped below 20,000 per microL.

25. The method of claim 21 wherein the Rh antibodies are administered to said individual by intramuscular or intravenous injection.

15 26. The method of claim 21 wherein the Rh antibodies are administered to said individual at a dose of between 10 µg to 400 µg per kg body weight of said individual (50 IU to 2000 IU per kg body weight).

27. The method of claim 16 wherein the Rh antibodies are administered to said individual by intravenous injection at a dosage of about 10 to 200 µg per kg body weight of said individual (50 IU to 1000 IU per kg body weight).

20 28. The method of claim 26 wherein the Rh antibodies are administered to said individual by intravenous injection at a dosage of greater than about 20 µg per kg body weight of said individual (greater than 100 IU per kg body weight).

25 29. The method of claim 26 wherein the Rh antibodies are administered to said individual by intramuscular injection at a dosage of about 20 µg to 400 µg per kg body weight of said individual (100 IU to 2000 IU per kg body weight).

30 30. Use of an effective amount of Rh antibodies in the preparation of a medicament for treating thrombocytopenia associated with dengue hemorrhagic fever.

31. Use of an effective amount of Rh antibodies in the preparation of a medicament for treating thrombocytopenia associated with a microorganism infection.

32. Use of an effective amount of Rh antibodies in the preparation

of a medicament for treating thrombocytopenia associated with a Hepatitis C infection.